

U.N. pushes for Afghan settlement

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The U.N. special emissary trying to negotiate an accord to permit withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan will begin what could be the final phase of his exercise next month, diplomatic sources said on Tuesday. They said the official, Under-Secretary General Diego Cordovez, was proposing to make visits to Afghanistan and Pakistan in the second half of December for intensive talks looking towards a final Geneva meeting on the question. Dec. 15 was mentioned as a likely date for Mr. Cordovez's departure for Kabul. If so, his talks with Afghan leaders would follow a summit meeting between President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, during which the Afghan question is expected to be discussed. The U.N. General Assembly voted on Nov. 10 to renew its call for Soviet troop withdrawal. The United States has been pressing for a settlement and is being kept informed by Mr. Cordovez on the substance of his talks, which began in June 1982 but have recently recorded only limited progress. Diplomatic sources said the latest Geneva meeting, in September, was unproductive but that there now was hope for results in a final push.

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King congratulates Syrian president

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Tuesday contacted Syrian President Hafez Al Assad by telephone and congratulated him on the occasion of the anniversary of the 1970 corrective movement in Syria. President Assad also congratulated the King on His Majesty's birthday and expressed best wishes to him on the occasion.

King sends good wishes to Oman

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Tuesday sent a congratulatory cable to Sultan Qaboos Ibn Said of Oman on the occasion of Oman's National Day. In the cable, the King wished Sultan Qaboos health and happiness and the Omani people further prosperity under the Sultan's leadership.

Sharaa briefs Syrian cabinet on summit

DAMASCUS (Petra) — Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq Al Sharaa on Tuesday briefed the Syrian cabinet on the outcome of the extraordinary Arab summit, held in Amman on Nov. 8. At a cabinet session chaired by Premier Mahmoud Al Zu'bi, Mr. Sharaa noted the positive decisions taken at the summit and explained Syria's commitment to these decisions, in the light of the explanations made by the Syrian delegation during the conference's deliberations and discussions. Mr. Sharaa said the participation of Syrian President Hafez Al Assad had played an important role in serving the goals of the Arab Nation and its decisive issues.

Saudi population put at 12 million

JEDDAH (Petra) — A statistical report issued on Tuesday put the total population of Saudi Arabia at 12 million. The report said that Saudi Arabia had 2.5 million students attending some 15,000 schools, institutions and colleges, in addition to seven universities throughout the Kingdom. The report also said that there were 100,000 civil servants and 2311 hospitals and health centres, in addition to 1,386 pharmacies and 45 post offices.

Ceausescu to visit Egypt

CAIRO (R) — Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu will pay an official visit to Egypt later this month, a government statement said on Tuesday. Mr. Ceausescu last visited Egypt in October 1983.

Yeltsin in hospital

MOSCOW (R) — A Soviet spokesman said on Tuesday that Boris Yeltsin, former Moscow City Communist Party chief ousted last week, was in hospital. He denied widespread rumours Mr. Yeltsin had died or was seriously ill. "There are various rumours, but as you know I cannot comment on party affairs," fury Gremitskikh, deputy chief of the Foreign Ministry's information directorate, told a news conference.

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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Times Foundation

جordan Times يومية سياسية تصدر باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية (الراي)

Genscher and Saud discuss 598

RIYADH (AP) — West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher on Tuesday discussed with Saudi Arabian officials means of enforcing U.N. Security Council Resolution 598 calling for a ceasefire in the Gulf war, diplomatic sources said. The sources, who spoke on condition they not be named, said the Gulf war was top of the agenda of talks held by Mr. Genscher with his Saudi counterpart, Prince Saud Al Faisal. Mr. Genscher, who has been federal foreign minister and deputy chancellor since 1974, has visited the kingdom twice in the past. He arrived on Monday on a three-day visit as part of a swing that will take him to Iraq and Jordan. Shortly after arriving, Mr. Genscher and Prince Saud presided over the dedication of the new West German embassy premises in the Saudi capital. The sources said that the two foreign ministers also discussed Middle East topics such as the kingdom's establishment of full diplomatic relations with Egypt.



His Majesty King Hussein on Tuesday lays the cornerstone for a medical sciences complex at the Jordan University of Science and Technology which he inaugurated on Tuesday and, accompanied by

Her Majesty Queen Noor and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, later tours the various sections of the university (Petra photo)

King inaugurates Irbid university, urges focus on quality of education

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Tuesday inaugurated the Jordan University for Science and Technology (JUST) and called on Jordanian universities to improve the quality of education in the Kingdom rather than depend on a large number of graduates for achieving development and prosperity.

Delivering a speech at the opening of the new university in Irbid, the King said the future of the Kingdom depended on the present generation of students receiving education at universities.

"We can see hints of this future and the fate of these generations through the present level of education, its rules and curricula," the King said. "The present is our guide to the future which will be determined by these students."

The King warned: "There is no

Ceasefire observed in Sidon

NOUAKCHOTT, Mauritania (Agencies) — Mauritania on Tuesday announced it would reestablish diplomatic relations with Egypt, ruptured in 1979 following a separate peace accord

SIDON (Agencies) — Ceasefire patrols toured the streets of Sidon on Tuesday, a day after Palestinian fighters clashed with Lebanese militiamen in the town's bordering highlands.

Schools were closed for a second day in Sidon, provincial capital of South Lebanon, after hundreds of students were trapped in the daylong fighting that left eight people killed and 45 wounded.

Three schools around the Palestinian refugee camp of 'Ain Al Hilweh were caught in the cross fire. One of them had gaping holes after receiving direct rocket-propelled grenade hits. Windows were shattered and glass shards littered the school's playground.

Long queues formed at bakeries and gasoline filling stations, reflecting public fears that hostilities might resume.

The official Nouakchott statement said Tuesday Mauritania was restoring ties because of the

Mauritania joins Arab states to resume ties with Egypt

need for unity among Arab countries.

BUTROS GHALI, Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs, told reporters on Tuesday that "no conditions were attached" by any Arab League member to the resumption of relations.

DR. GHALI, speaking to reporters after meeting with Soviet Ambassador Gennady Zhuravlev, said the resumption of ties "bolsters Arab solidarity and serves Arab causes... it is in everybody's interest."

MR. ZHURAVLEV termed the restoration "positive action that leads to greater Arab solidarity and unity of ranks."

SAUDI ARABIA'S top diplomat in Egypt raised his country's flag atop the building housing the Saudi mission on Tuesday for the first time in more than eight years.

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New Iran arms sale charge emerges after Mitterrand broadcast

PARIS (R) — New allegations that France sold arms to Iran emerged on Tuesday, hours after President Francois Mitterrand denied any responsibility for illegal arms shipments between 1982 and 1986.

A provincial daily, Lyon-Figaro, in an article headlined "oriental missions," quoted an unnamed military official as saying French military planes carried arms to Iran and Iraq, which have been locked in war since 1980.

"The sales of arms to Iran and Iraq are not just a private deal," the daily said. "Between 1982 and 1986 French military planes directly transported arms and munitions, from Strasbourg to Tehran and Baghdad."

Mr. Mitterrand on Monday broke a two-week silence about shipments of arms to Iran by the Luchaire armaments company to deny responsibility, saying in a radio interview he had been told suspicions France was breaking an arms embargo.

But he added: "The constitution does not require me to check export licences for war material."

Lyon-Figaro said it had seen an official document ordering that the arms consignments should not be listed on flight manifestos and

that several French air bases had been used for the flights.

"According to our witness, the cargo consisted of missile systems, although there was no specific detail," the daily said.

Rejecting comparisons with Washington's Iranagate scandal, Mr. Mitterrand said that he established the embargo on arms sales to Iran which Luchaire violated.

The president stressed that Luchaire's shipments to Iran contained artillery shells, not missiles. He also denied there was any link between the Luchaire trade and efforts to free five French hostages held by pro-Iranian kidnappers in Lebanon.

Statistics show increase in West Bank violence

TEL AVIV (AP) — The number of Palestinian and Israeli victims of violence in the occupied West Bank has substantially increased this year, the Israeli News Agency Itim reported.

In the January-October 1987, the number of injured Jews rose to 56 and the number of injured Palestinians to 122 as compared with 31 and 56 respectively in the same period of 1986, Itim said.

The data did not include a separate figure on fatalities.

But according to army announcements, at least seven Palestinians and four Israelis have died in the West Bank violence so far this year. In the occupied Gaza Strip, at least 10 Palestinians and three Jews have been killed.

During the same period, 27 explosive devices were planted in the West Bank as compared with 18 in 1986, Itim reported.

It also said 148 firebombs were thrown at Israeli targets in the first 10 months of this year while only 75 firebomb attacks have been reported during the similar period of 1986.

Itim said the number of attacks on Israelis rose by 200 per cent in the first 10 months of 1987 as compared with the same period last year.

The Israeli army demolished 72 houses of convicted or suspected Palestinian commandos in January-October 1987 as compared with only 30 last year, Itim reported.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States intends to sell Bahrain Stinger anti-aircraft missiles, but will delay the sale so as not to endanger a Saudi arms package before Congress, a government official has said.

Among the Gulf states, only Saudi Arabia has been allowed to purchase the sophisticated shoulder-fired missile in the past.

"We intend to sell them, it's just a matter of timing," said the official, who spoke on condition of anonymity. "We don't want to confuse the Saudi arms deal," he added.

Congress is considering a \$1-billion compromise package of jet fighters and other military hardware for Saudi Arabia. That sale was presented by the administration of President Ronald Reagan on Oct. 29 after months of wrangling with opponents.

If no objections are heard within 30 days of the presentation, the sale will go through.

The administration originally proposed a \$1.4-billion deal, but

withdrew it because of heavy congressional opposition, especially to inclusion of 1,600 Maverick anti-tank missiles. The compromise removed the Mavericks from the package.

The official said the administration would consult with Congress about the Bahrain deal, although the package is not big enough to require congressional authorisation. He declined to say how many Stingers would be shipped to Bahrain, but the threshold for congressional approval is \$14 million.

A defense official, who requested anonymity, said Bahrain would be offered only a small number of the missiles, "certainly fewer than 100."

Outgoing Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger is "very sympathetic to this request," the source added. "Bahrain believes it is exposed out there in the Gulf and needs to beef up its anti-aircraft defences."

The administration originally proposed a \$1.4-billion deal, but

some opposition among congressmen concerned over the proliferation of the missiles, which are portable and could fall into the hands of terrorists or hostile countries like Iran.

Democratic Senator Dennis DeConcini, a leading opponent of Stinger sales to non-NATO countries, last week expressed concern over a \$2-million package of Stingers being delivered to Chad this month could fall into the hands of Libyans fighting the forces of President Hissene Habre.

Congressional and other critics note that Stingers given to Muslim rebels in Afghanistan may have reached Iranian Revolutionary Guards, who used them to fire at U.S. helicopters in the Gulf last month.

The administration's decision to sell Bahrain the Stingers is part of U.S. efforts to shore up its strength in the face of threats from Iran to Western oil shipping. Bahrain, the United States use of naval and other

facilities.

The Bahrain Defence Forces helped airlift wounded American sailors following the May 17 Iraqi missile attack on the USS Stark. The warship was towed to Bahrain and partly repaired there.

Bahrain "is not pressing heavily for the Stingers, but they've indicated they would like to have them," said the official.

The United States is concerned that if it refuses to sell Stingers to its Gulf allies, these countries might turn to the Soviets. Last year, the Kuwaitis signed a \$327-million arms package with Moscow after the United States refused to sell them Stingers.

The defence source said Monday that Bahrain also had expressed an interest in procuring Cobra helicopter gunships and night-vision equipment for its military forces. The official said no decision had been made to sell that type of equipment to Bahrain.

Beggars haunt Beirut's Hamra Street

By Marwan Naamani

Reuter

BEIRUT — Poverty vies with commerce in Beirut's once-glitzy Hamra Street where 300 beggars in as many metres have ousted fashion to play their sad skills.

Some are wealthy Lebanese rubbing shoulders with foreign travellers in luxury boutiques, coffee shops and movie houses.

After 12 years of civil war, begging is just about the only flourishing business left in war-ravaged Lebanon. Here the poor jostle with storekeepers and barrowboys for money — and with one another as they seek the most successful techniques to get it.

Some recite verses from the Koran to lure a pious Muslim, others hire children as bait or pretend to be crippled.

Many don't have to pretend — real victims of the thousands of tonnes of shells, bombs and bullets that have ravaged Beirut.

Abu Ahmad is 45 and blind and squats at his pitch behind a pot of small change.

"In Lebanon a human being is despised because he is blind and exposed to a slow death. I have to beg to eat ... this is my social security," he said.

A crushed economy and col-

lapsed currency have dumped many once-affluent Lebanese on the breadline. Their anger erupted last week in a five-day general strike and demonstrations that paralysed the country.

When the stores reopened in Hamra Street on Tuesday, the beggars were back too, using methods some find frightening.

"Beggars are the other militia in Hamra," said city dweller Atef Omran. "They grab your jacket and won't let go unless you give them money. It's the only way to get rid of them."

Mahmoud, who lost a hand in an electrical accident last year, said begging was his only way to survive because he could not get a job.

He makes his bed on a street corner near a luxury cinema.

His voice shaking, he said: "I still remember when I used to pass by these poor people. I never thought I would become a beggar myself."

Mountir Toufic, a prominent sociologist, said economic hardship and increased unemployment — unions say 45 per cent are jobless — had forced many into either crime or begging.

"I always dream of buying the new clothes and shoes on display in the Hamra shops. But I could never afford them ... I can only afford to look," he said.

The despair and disappointment suffered by the Lebanese

Hamadei trial due in January

DUESSELDORF, West Germany (R) — The Duesseldorf high court said on Tuesday that Lebanese-born Abbas Ali Hamadei would probably go on trial in January on charges relating to the kidnapping of two West Germans in Lebanon.

Hamadei, the brother of alleged hijacker Mohammad Ali Hamadei, is charged with putting the West German government under pressure by kidnapping Alfred Schmidt and Rudolf Cordes in Beirut last January.

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Home news

Jordanian-Egyptian transport committee modifies travel, transport regulations

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan and Egypt on Tuesday agreed on a number of measures designed to facilitate the movement of passengers and goods between the two countries and to encourage tourism via the Aqaba-Nuweibeh sea route.

At a meeting of the Joint Jordanian-Egyptian Transport Committee, the two sides agreed to reduce the fare from Aqaba to Nuweibeh from JD 19 to JD 16 per passenger.

They also decided to extend the time of stay for Jordanian trucks in Egypt to 15 instead of 10

days, thus allowing them more time for changing cargoes. The delegations also agreed to increase the labour force for loading and unloading cargoes in order to facilitate the process.

According to the agreement reached on Tuesday, transit passengers will be allowed to stay 72 hours, rather than 48 hours.

Minister of Transport Ahmad Dakhwan and his Egyptian counterpart, Suleiman Metwally, set Dec. 1 as the date for a meeting of the transport ministers from Jordan, Egypt and Iraq. During

this meeting, the ministers will announce the establishment of the Arab Navigation Bridge Company.

At the beginning of Tuesday's meeting, which was also attended by Jordan's ambassador to Egypt, Hussein Hammami, Mr. Metwally praised the great efforts of His Majesty King Hussein in ensuring the success of the extraordinary Arab summit in Amman, and his great contribution towards the restoration of relations between Egypt and a number of Arab countries.

Hindawi visits vocational training school for girls

IRBID (Petra) — Minister of Education Thouqan Hindawi on Tuesday visited the Al Husun Secondary Vocational Training School for Girls.

Mr. Hindawi was briefed by the head of the school, Fatimah Al Humoud, on the institution's various departments and vocational specialisations.

A total of 242 female students

are attending courses at the recently-opened school. The courses offered focus on commercial sciences, nursing, sewing and beauty.

Female students from the neighbouring areas of Irbid, Husoun, Sarib, Aidoun, and northern Msaar are enrolled at the school, which was constructed at a cost of JD 750,000.

Social services office to open in Shobak district

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan decided on Tuesday to open a new office in the southern district of Shobak for offering social services to the more than 10,000 citizens living there.

Mr. Haj Hassan also said that

by the end of this year, four more offices for social services would be opened throughout the Kingdom.

The inauguration of the office in Shobak comes in line with the ministry's policy of extending social services to all citizens.

Education team to design plan for occupied territories

TUNIS (Petra) — A special committee entrusted with designing educational programmes for students in the Israeli-occupied Arab territories on Tuesday opened its 37th session to review progress in its programmes.

The committee, comprising representatives from Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, the Arab League Education, Cultural and

Scientific Organisation (ALECSO) and the Arab League General Secretariat, will also discuss proposals for the production and exchange of educational radio and television programmes and school books.

Jordan's delegation to the meeting will submit a report on the Ministry of Education's role in the committee's work.

King inaugurates university

(Continued from page 1) University to teach comprehensive science and technology, continuously working to realize your wish."

Dr. Ajlouni reviewed the developments in the establishment of the 12,000-dunum university after finalising work on its infrastructure and general services.

His Majesty earlier toured the university campus amid students who cheered him — the champion of Arab accord and harmony — and wishing him long life.

His Majesty put the cornerstone for a medical science college complex which is expected to cost JD 13.7 million. It will include the faculties of dentistry, pharmaceutical studies, nursing, supporting medical sciences and other sciences. The complex covers 80,000 square metres.

The King left the university amid cheers expressing happiness at his visit. The university was decorated with Jordanian flags and signs welcoming His Majesty.

The ceremonies were attended by Her Majesty Queen Noor, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai who also chairman of the Higher Education Council, Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Lawzi, former prime ministers, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Cabinet members, a number of deputies and senators, the governor of Irbid, presidents of universities and heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Jordan and senior civilian and military officials.

JUST President Kamel Ajlouni earlier delivered a speech in which he welcomed His Majesty, thanking him for inaugurating the university and his concern with its establishment.

Dr. Ajlouni said that ever since it was conceived by a Royal Decree in September last year, the university had been striving to become, with all its academic and administrative resources, "as (Your Majesty) wanted, a uni-

Hamzeh inspects Jerash, Ramtha hospitals

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh on Tuesday made surprise visits to Jerash Hospital and the Ramtha Government Hospital, where he inspected clinics, management buildings, laboratories, operating rooms and patient's rooms, a ministry spokesman told the Jordanian Times.

He said the minister demanded that the necessary maintenance procedures for all sections in the Ramtha hospital be completed as fast as possible.

Dr. Hamzeh stressed the importance of abiding by no smoking rules in hospitals, clinics and waiting rooms, as well as following official uniform regulations. Still, he said, the foremost concern for the hospitals was to serve patients and treating them with the best possible care.

Dr. Hamzeh, according to the ministry spokesman, also inspected the Jerash Hospital and visited all of its sections.



SHARIF ZAID LEAVES FOR U.S.

A Jordanian military delegation, headed by Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Field Marshal Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, left for Washington on Tuesday for a several day official visit to the U.S.

Field Marshal Sharif Zaid and the delegation were seen off at the Queen Alia International Airport by Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lieutenant-General Fathi Abu Taleh and other senior military and Air Force officials (Petra photo)

Ukrainian delegation begins friendship visit

AMMAN (Petra) — An official delegation from Ukraine arrived here on Tuesday to take part in the week-long celebrations of the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society.

The 22-member delegation is headed by Ukrainian Minister of Transport Pavel Volkov, who also is member of the state's central committee.

The festivities marking the Jordanian-Soviet friendship kick off tonight at the Palace of Culture.

This evening's celebration will include speeches by a representative from the joint friendship society and Mr. Volkov, in addition to an artistic performance by a folklore troupe from the Soviet Union.

Exhibitions displaying children's artwork, artefacts and

other cultural items, as well as a series of lectures, will take place throughout the week.

The Soviet delegation will also visit a number of the Kingdom's historical and archaeological sites.

Theatre group returns after success at Carthage festival

AMMAN (Petra) — A theatre group from the Department of Culture and Art returned home on Tuesday after staging a successful play entitled "The Time is Ripe for Fantasy" at the Carthage International Festival for Theatre Arts, which concluded in Tunisia recently.

Jordan's delegation won the festival's prize for staging the best play in the category of professional groups.

Eleven Arab and foreign countries participated in the festival.

The Jordanian group included: Usama Al Midqadi, assistant director of the Department of Culture and Arts; Hatem Al Saeed, director of the department's section for theatre arts; and the play's director, Khalid Al Tarifi.

cerned, the U.S. position is clear and has not changed," the ambassador continued. "We continue to work with the parties in the Middle East to develop a framework, acceptable to all, that could lead to negotiations for peace."

"On the tragic Iran-Iraq war, the Arab League communiqué has solidly emphasised the need for an immediate, negotiated end to this war in accordance with U.N. Security Council Resolution 598; and it has issued a call for action by the international community to end the war."

Chinese Ambassador to Jordan Chang Jin also praised the great efforts made by King Hussein to ensure the success of the extraordinary Arab summit in Amman.

In a statement issued on Tuesday, the ambassador expressed great admiration of and satisfaction with the positive results of the summit. He voiced his hope that these results would contribute to the achievement of a just and honourable settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict and ensure a quick end to the Iran-Iraq war, thus easing the tension in the Gulf region.

Referring to China's response to the summit, Mr. Jin said, "I would like to stress anew that China has always called for uniting Arab ranks; therefore, we support any step designed to achieve this goal."

Mr. Jin also said that his country was interested in seeing a speedy end to the Iran-Iraq war.

U.S. and China praise King's efforts, success of summit

By Hamadeh Far'aneh
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — U.S. Ambassador to Jordan Roscoe Suddarth on Tuesday commended His Majesty King Hussein's efforts in hosting the extraordinary Arab League summit in Amman, and said the summit was "indeed a meeting of reconciliation and agreement among the Arab leaders."

"The final communiqué issued unanimously by the participants is very forthright," the ambassador said. "King Hussein deserves a large measure of credit for the successful conclusion of this summit," he added.

"On the tragic Iran-Iraq war, the Arab League communiqué has solidly emphasised the need for an immediate, negotiated end to this war in accordance with U.N. Security Council Resolution 598; and it has issued a call for action by the international community to end the war."

"This is a positive step which recognises the danger the war poses, not just to the region, but to the international community as well. It's another clear indication of the overwhelming concern throughout the Arab region and the rest of world to put further pressure on Iran to accept resolution 598 and to end this tragic war," he stressed.

The U.S. ambassador said several Arab states which had severed ties with Egypt have now begun the process of restoring full diplomatic relations with this important Arab country.

"This, of course, is another positive development coming out of the Arab summit, and we welcome it," he said.

"As far as the subject of an international conference is concerned, the U.S. position is clear and has not changed," the ambassador continued. "We continue to work with the parties in the Middle East to develop a framework, acceptable to all, that could lead to negotiations for peace."

Eleven Arab and foreign countries participated in the festival.

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JORDAN WELFARE LOTTERY

Ordinary issue No 355



Drawing of: Nov. 17, 1987

Winning Tickets

Holder of ticket No. 57621	Wins JD 20,000
Holder of ticket No. 10185	Wins JD 5,000
Holder of ticket No. 39332	Wins JD 2,500
Holder of ticket No. 39801	Wins JD 2,000
Holder of ticket No. 18614	Wins JD 1,000
Holder of ticket No. 35356	Wins JD 1,000
Holder of ticket No. 19355	Wins JD 800
Holder of ticket No. 00459	Wins JD 600

Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 800 each wins JD 80
57622 57631 57721 58621 07621
57620 57611 57521 56621 47621
Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 400 each wins JD 40
10186 10195 10285 11185 20185
10184 10175 10085 19185 00185
Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 200 each wins JD 20
39333 39342 39432 30332 49332
39331 39322 39232 38332 29332
Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 100 each wins JD 10
39802 39811 39901 30801 49801
39800 39891 39701 38801 29801
Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 80 each wins JD 8
18615 18624 18714 19614 28614
18613 18604 18514 17614 08614
Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 60 each wins JD 6
35357 35366 35456 36356 45356
35355 35346 35256 34356 25356
Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 40 each wins JD 4
19356 19365 19455 10355 29355
19354 19345 19255 18355 09355
Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 20 each wins JD 2
00450 00469 00559 01459 10459
00458 00449 00359 09459 50459

Ticket numbers **37455 50710 10990 17272** win JD 200 each

Ticket numbers **35719 29054 42367** win JD 100 each

TICKETS ENDING WITH

3407 3813 1417 4968 2096 Win JD 20 each	7278 1740 6032 7356 8692 Win JD 10 each
311 789 121 233 390 Win JD 5 each	

6000 tickets ending with **5** Win JD 2 each.

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Thirty covers, attached to the stub of 10 ending in	962 561 478 842 509 Win JD 10
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Tareq Al Mashni Armen / Student Half-first JD 10,000	Wadad Suliman Armen / Housewife Half-first JD 10,000</td

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Israel's illusions

ISRAELI officials are already gravely misreading or at least propagandising their own version of the basis of the Arab accord and harmony achieved at the extraordinary Arab summit in Amman last week and the ensuing resumption of diplomatic relations with Egypt by several Arab countries, notably the Arab Gulf states. Earlier this week, the Israeli cabinet discussed the outcome of the recent Arab summit and attempted to dissect and analyse its resolution amid reports that the Israeli leaders were entertaining ill-founded notions that, first, by resuming diplomatic relations with Egypt on such a large scale in the wake of the Amman summit, the Arab World was moving towards the Camp David Accords, if not directly, then by implication. Secondly, the Israeli leadership is gauging the Arab perception of the continuing war between Iran and the Arab World as dangerous and threatening enough to cause the Arab countries to rush into any peace solution with Israel. They are making the mistake of concluding that with the eyes of the Arab World diverted to the Gulf tensions, the Palestinian conflict has been downgraded as a less than primary concern. In conclusion, the Israeli officials have so underestimated the depth of and rationale behind the Arab accords and steadfastness arrived during the summit that they have determined that now is the time to strike at the heart of the Arab World by intensifying its game of on-and-off alignment with Tehran. This Machiavellian reading of the events in the Middle East and the Arab Gulf will certainly lead the Israeli leaders nowhere. To begin with, the Arab solidarity achieved at the Amman summit is much more solid and genuine than they have understood; and no amount of manipulation of the Tehran card by Israel can influence the course of the Arab-Israeli conflict. By pinning too much hope on the illusion that the Iranian danger will make the Arab side relinquish their rights and duties on the Arab-Israeli front, they are much mistaken.

The Israeli government would be better advised to be wary of reaching premature or baseless conclusions, or they will find themselves the biggest losers in the end. Most of all, Israel must not fall victim to careless conclusions that by bringing Egypt back to the Arab fold, the Arab governments are well on the road to acceptance of the Camp David Accords. This misinterpretation of Arab moves to resume diplomatic relations with Egypt is a dangerous game for Israel. In a way of proof, Jordan has long since resumed relations and maintained the best of terms with Egypt. Yet, Jordan is holding strong to its convictions that no peace with Israel can be achieved except through an international peace conference under the U.N. auspices. It will be recalled that it is Egypt rather than Jordan that has changed its perspective vis-a-vis the methodology to be employed in the search for peace in the Middle East, emerging strongly in favour of the international peace conference idea rather than the Camp David approach. It would be more accurate to view the normalisation of relations with Egypt in this light, rather in the haze of illusions.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Summit puts Arabs on track

THE Amman extraordinary summit has succeeded to put us once again before a reality which suggests that any national achievement is one that affects every Arab state and that any national victory is one that has to spread to cover the Arab World. This reality, that we have always defended, explains the real joy over the outcome of the summit by our people in all Arab states. It also justifies the respect among friends around the world as they follow discussions on the summit and as they sense the seriousness through the response of Arab capitals. The Amman summit's utmost achievement is the reaffirmation of the pan-Arab dimension that should prevail inter-Arab and Arab-international relations, and which should dominate all what we plan for and seek to implement. For the absence of this dimension in Arab political, economic and military fields has led to the present weakness. If we all embark on building our economy from the reality that we are one nation in one homeland, and if we begin to build our military power based on this fact, and if we begin to deal with others, confronting the enemies and seeking ways to salvation based on the pan-Arab dimension, we would have achieved what seems today close to a miracle — that is the restoration of the homeland and its unity. The Amman summit has succeeded, because Arab leaders stood together to confront a threat to our very existence, challenges that surround us and designs spreading from Jerusalem to Basra.

Al Dustour: Iran's massing of troops

AS the press continues to report about Iran's massing of its military in preparation for an aggression on brotherly Iraq, the Arab Gulf again witnesses more Iranian attacks against international navigation in a way that shows the extent of extremism and deep slide that determine the stands of Iran and its short-sighted policies. Although Iran has tried its luck after similar massing of troops last year, which did not result in anything but further destruction and the bitterness of failure. Tehran's rulers who are full with war hallucinations return now to repeat the show, following the same methods, trying to reach unattainable goals against the steadfastness of Iraqis and their strong will. It seems that the united stand reached at the Amman summit, and the collective and clear condemnation of Iran and its occupation of Arab territories has irritated the rulers of Tehran and expedited their drive towards a military adventure. Those rulers, before others, know its tragic results they are bound to reach. This, however, requires Arab leaders, who put aside their difference to support Iraq, to hasten in crystallising a formula of solidarity that is capable of dealing with this Iranian threat. The Arab Nation that has restored its solidarity at the summit of accord and harmony and put the Iranian threat as a priority is now called upon to teach the Iranians, with all available means that behind Iraq there is one nation that stands with all its resources and capabilities beside the Arabs' right to defend its lands and safeguard their dignity and determine their national and pan-Arab choice without any foreign interference, pressure or intimidation.

What Americans simply cannot see

By Claudia Wright

IN WASHINGTON it is often said that information is power. If that is true, two recent pieces of information ought to have made a powerful impact — not only in Washington, but on public opinion throughout the U.S.

On March 4 of this year, a U.S. federal judge sentenced Jonathan Pollard to life imprisonment for spying for Israel. Pollard was not the first U.S. government official to be caught spying for Israel, but he was the first to be arrested, indicted, convicted, and imprisoned for being paid by Israel to break U.S. espionage laws.

The Pollard case came to a climax at the same time that disclosures by the press, by the president's special review board, by two congressional select committees, and by Judge Lawrence Walsh, the special prosecutor, were all revealing the same explosive fact:

That the highest officials of the Israeli government had instigated the Reagan administration to participate in illegal Israeli arms sales to Iran between 1985 and 1986, and for several years before then.

Information about the Pollard spy case and Israel's role in the Iran arms scandal has been easily available. Pollard was front-page news at the time of his arrest in November 1985; again when he and his wife pleaded guilty to spying in June 1986; and once more when they were sentenced early this year. Even more prominent in media coverage has been the Iran arms scandal. To a casual observer, the connections and parallels between the two cases should have been obvious. In both cases, the Israeli government had been secretly involved in breaking U.S. laws and lied

about that involvement later. In both cases, officials in Tel Aviv and Washington knew that Israeli objectives ran contrary to U.S. policy. When the secrets of both cases were revealed, officials at the highest levels of the U.S. government concluded the Israelis had broken U.S. laws to benefit Israel and enrich themselves throughout the U.S.

There are other parallels between Israeli espionage in the U.S. and the Iran arms scandal that are not yet public knowledge. They will certainly not become known if the congressional investigation headed by Senator Daniel Inouye and Senator Warren Rudman gets away with the cover-up they have intended for Israel's benefit. What remains to be uncovered, for example, is the possibility that there are others, including men who are or have been high-ranking officials in the U.S. government, or consultants to the U.S. government, who have been involved in the same Israeli spy ring to which Pollard belonged. It is possible also that, in seeking to mitigate Pollard's wrongdoing, the Israelis off before they could be arrested in this country, and help cover up this and the Iran arms scandals, high-ranking U.S. officials have conspired to break other U.S. laws, and obstruct justice.

But even before detailed information of this kind is available, the American people should know more now than they have ever known before about Israeli behaviour towards the U.S. government. For the first time, all Americans can know what a handful have been trying to say for decades: That Israel deliberately

flouts U.S. laws and breaches U.S. industrial and military secrets, in order to boost Israel's defence industries with sales that are subsidised by U.S. aid money, and profits that are invested in still more theft of American technology. Yet, surprisingly, the American people do not understand this at all. At least, not according to a national media network, like the *New York Times* and CBS.

In April, four weeks after Pollard's sentencing, these two media organisations conducted a nationwide poll on the spy case and Israeli involvement in the Iran arms scandal. They selected 1,045 people at random for telephone interviews, plus 43 Jews specially identified so that their views could be compared to those of non-Jewish Americans. The first question mentioned Pollard's spying, and asked what country he had spied for. The response was extraordinary. Only 19 per cent of the non-Jewish Americans knew that Pollard had spied against the U.S. for Israel. Only one person in five understood Pollard was an Israeli spy! Sixty-seven per cent — that is two-thirds of the people questioned around the country — said they did not know who Pollard had been working for. And 13 per cent guessed he had been working for the USSR or the Communist bloc. If you extrapolate these responses to the nation as a whole, one person out of every five — apparently do not know for whom Pollard spied, or even that he was a spy at all.

The public knowledge of Israel's role in the Iran arms scandal was not tested by the *Times*-CBS poll.

Instead, people were asked why they thought Israel had "suggested" the U.S. sell arms to Iran in the first place. Sixty-nine per cent replied the Israelis had acted to "help themselves"; 7 per cent said "to help the U.S.," and 21 per cent said they didn't know. Despite the enormous media coverage, what exactly the Israelis did has not been clearly communicated and discussed; it would be more accurate to say that what the Israelis did has been

covered up.

The poll reveals, however, that as soon as the truth begins to break through, very important shifts in public opinion begin to take place. Once the non-Jewish Americans polled by the *Times* and CBS were told that Israel was behind both the espionage and the illicit arms trade with Iran, their anger and support for U.S. retaliation rose sharply. Even so, a quarter of the people questioned could give no answer on what action the U.S. should take. A similarly negative but non-specific attitude has been recorded in other opinion polls dealing with U.S. military aid to Israel. Before the arms scandal, roughly two-thirds of Americans felt the U.S. should keep its arms aid to Israel at or above the existing level. Since the Iran scandal, the proportion of Americans favouring a cut in U.S. aid to Israel rose to 41 per cent.

But even that response masks the pervasive public ignorance of exactly how much U.S. military aid Israel actually receives. Most Americans simply do not know this. In a rare 1985 poll that identified the multi-billion dollar value of U.S. aid to Israel, and then asked Americans whether

they think the level is "too much," "too little," or the "right amount," only a third supported the existing level of aid or more. A clear majority, 54 per cent, thought U.S. aid to Israel was excessive.

To my experience, black Americans have a far sharper understanding of this point than do white Americans. And this suggests that it is not so much exposure to the media and level of information that contribute to understanding as isolation from the media and distrust of its message that produces judgments that are closer to the truth. Black Americans know better than most not to believe what they read in the white press. They know better than most to distrust the official claims of the U.S. government. Accordingly, they are less taken in by the propaganda of Israel and its U.S. allies.

But to go back to the majority of white, non-Jewish Americans. When they discover — if they discover — the truth about Israeli espionage in the U.S., then they react sharply. After the non-Jewish respondents were told by the pollsters who Pollard was and what he had done, they expressed far more anger at the Israelis than those who had already known about the case. Those for whom this was new information also expressed far more support for Pollard's life imprisonment. The non-Jewish Americans who were hearing about the Pollard case for the first time were also more certain it would cause serious damage to U.S.-Israeli relations

— because they thought it should.

Reagan's seven-year conservative crusade over

By Valerie Strauss
Reuter

WASHINGTON — Seven years after Ronald Reagan was elected to the White House and 14 months before he leaves it, there are increasing signs that the conservative "Reagan revolution" is over.

In the past week, a series of events have underscored his declining powers of persuasion and his inability to translate his conservative rhetoric into long-lasting policy.

Reagan has had a major impact on American society in essential ways, key among them the general acceptance of his belief that there are limits to what the federal government can afford to do for its people.

But Reagan's performance has often belied his rhetoric, even on his central thesis that "less government is better."

The federal deficit has soared since he was elected in November 1980 and he has presided over the transformation of the United States from a creditor nation to the world's largest debtor.

The disparity between words and results is apparent on other issues.

In his presidential campaigns, Reagan called for moving the Supreme Court to the right, unwavering support for the Nicara-

guan costra rebels and a huge military build-up.

He vowed to ban abortion, restore school prayer and said taxes would be raised over "my dead body." He lambasted every arms control treaty signed with Moscow and called the Soviet Union an "evil empire."

But as he heads into his last 14 months in the White House, Reagan finds himself making compromises that he would never have accepted at the height of his political power and that have disappointed his ardent conservative supporters.

Reagan is three weeks from signing his first arms control treaty with Moscow at a summit which some deeply conservative admirers have viewed as a sign Reagan has abandoned the conservative cause to boost his declining status.

Reagan's struggle to fill a vacancy on the Supreme Court further symbolises his recent difficulties.

He first picked arch-conservative judge Robert Bork, who was rejected by the Senate by the widest margin in history for a high court nominee. A defiant Reagan then vowed to give the Senate somebody they would object to just as much and picked judge Douglas Ginsburg.

The Senate never got the chance. Ginsburg withdrew after

disclosing he had smoked marijuana.

Last Wednesday, Reagan chose the moderate California judge Anthony Kennedy, who judicial experts say is likely to be a centrist who prevents the court from overturning key decisions on social issues such as abortion.

Reagan has also been forced to compromise in his Central American policy, which has as its cornerstone, Reagan's unwavering support for the costra rebels in Nicaragua.

But under strong pressure not to obstruct an unfolding peace initiative by the leaders of Central America's five countries, Reagan has agreed to delay until next year a request for new military aid for the contras.

He made the concession only a few months after calling the peace plan "fatally flawed," in part because it would end U.S. support for the contras.

Last week, he could only sit and fume as Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, whom Reagan has called a "little dictator," flew to Washington to unveil a plan for a ceasefire with the

contras and to welcome supporters in a church just two blocks from the White House.

The rise of the pragmatic Frank Carlucci, Reagan's national security adviser, to succeed hawkish Caspar Weinberger as defence secretary was another sign that the Reagan revolution is over.

Weinberger had presided over an unprecedented peacetime military buildup and had stood firm against any attempt to cut

defence budgets.

In confirmation hearings last Thursday, Carlucci sang a different tune, saying he was willing to compromise with Congress and realised that "we will be talking about a smaller military force."

Superpower strategic pact still a long shot

By Carol Giacomo
Reuter

WASHINGTON — Private U.S. analysts have grown more optimistic that President Reagan can sign a strategic arms pact before he leaves office in 14 months, but most still give long odds.

"I'm a little more optimistic because I thought they'd run out of time," said Albert Carnesale, academic dean at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government and a former member of U.S. arms control delegations.

"But now given the momentum of the INF (intermediate nuclear forces) agreement they might be able to do it," he told Reuters.

Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev are due to sign a pact scrapping their INF nuclear missiles at a summit in Washington next month.

Arms analysts said other factors had boosted the possibility of a superpower accord on long-range strategic arms, such as the departure from the Reagan administration of hardline Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

Reagan insists SDI could free the world from the terror of nuclear weapons. Gorbachev fears the United States could launch a first strike against his country while sheltering behind a trillion-dollar, high-technology array of defences that would shut out Soviet retaliation.

possible signing of a treaty slashing their strategic arsenals in half.

Carnesale said he thought there was a one-in-four chance Reagan and Gorbachev could agree on a framework agreement such as former President Gerald Ford and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev reached on limiting strategic arms in Vladivostok in 1974.

Joseph Nye, director of Harvard's Centre for Science and International Affairs, placed the odds for such an agreement at about 30 per cent while Soviet emigre Dimitri Simes of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace was more bullish, saying "the chances are no less than 50-50."

Strategic weapons are at the heart of superpower arsenals and the deterrence doctrine of "mutual assured destruction."

Progress on reducing the arsenals so far has been blocked by Reagan's refusal to limit his strategic defence initiative (SDI), the "Star Wars" programme to build a space shield against enemy missiles.

Reagan insists SDI could free the world from the terror of nuclear weapons. Gorbachev fears the United States could launch a first strike against his country while sheltering behind a trillion-dollar, high-technology array of defences that would shut out Soviet retaliation.

War serves Iranian regime's ill-designs

To the Editor:

AS THE Iran-Iraq war, now in its eighth year, rages without end, Khomeini's adventurism threatens as never before the stability and security of the Gulf region. Despite the mullahs' rejection of any peace initiative, including United Nations Security Council Resolution 598, the unprecedented extensive and coordinated international undertaking to end the conflict reflects the concern of the world community over this profound tragedy and Khomeini's crisis-making in that strategic region of the world. These activities range from the presence of outside naval forces to attempt at imposing an arms embargo on the regime.

After 1.5 million casualties, three million refugees and \$500 billion of economic damage on the Iranian side alone, the carnage rages on due to Khomeini's beligerence. Can the world put on the mullahs any pressure greater than the catastrophic, stalemate war itself? Indeed, countless peace delegations have left Tehran empty-handed, never grasping the reason for the war's perpetuation.

From day one, the Khomeini regime has relied on repression and war to avoid coming to grips with the original expectations of the revolution. Adventurism in the Gulf, kidnapping and terrorist subversion supplement the stalemate conflict. To keep a betrayed and increasingly disaffected nation at bay, they have executed 70,000 dissidents and jailed 140,000 more. Instead of liberty, peace and progress, the ideals for which thousands died, they brought Iran a devastated agriculture and industry, 50 per cent unemployment, rampant government corruption and the oppression of women, among others. Today, an ocean of blood and betrayal separates the mullahs from the citizenry.

The much touted mass mobilisation to prepare for the "final" offensive was a failure. Last year, Iranian casualties in 30 major offensives against Iraq exceeded 300,000. Opposition to the war has reached new heights. According to U.S. News and World Report, 350,000 Iranians of draft age have fled to Turkey to evade forced dispatch. Of the 6,000 conscripts at the Afshar training base in Tehran, 75 per cent deserted before the end of the term in March. Numerous anti-war demonstrations have erupted in cities and on military bases.

Egypt's locust fighters prepare for invasion

By Sara El Gammal
Reuter

CAIRO — Swarms of desert locusts, the voracious harbingers of famine, are massing near Egypt's border and threatening the country's fertile Nile area.

Agriculture Ministry officials say the ravenous insects, which multiply up to 10-fold in their six-week life cycle, have already attacked crops and caused great damage in Egypt's southern neighbour, Sudan.

And they foresee a possible threat of famine if the swarms hit the Nile valley and delta, the main food producing area for 50 million Egyptians.

"The destructive pests are posing more serious threats this year than last year and the year before despite extensive control operations in the African continent," Yassin Osman, undersecretary at the Ministry of Agriculture told

Reuters. Egypt can ill-afford mass food destruction. Figures show one million babies are born every 10 months, and the country is already saddled with a crippling foreign debt of \$40 billion.

The fight against locusts is under way, with potential invasions throughout the year from bordering countries — from Saudi Arabia and the Yemen via the Red Sea in the east, from Sudan in the south and Libya in the west.

"Our situation is very sensitive. All our crops are concentrated in a narrow green strip in the Nile Delta and the valley. If the locusts enter that area, they will do enough damage possibly to cause a famine," Osman said.

Only four per cent of Egypt's total area of a million square kilometres is cultivated.

Five anti-locust observations units, and some 350 trucks, spraying equipment and insecti-

cides, are deployed on the south-eastern Egypt-Sudan border ready to defend the country against the expected autumn or winter onslaught.

After that, a springtime attack is anticipated — from North Africa and Saudi Arabia when locusts return to their summer breeding grounds.

Desert locusts are dreaded. A swarm weighing 10,000 tonnes will consume as much in vegetation before moving on for more food, Osman said.

In 1956 a mass invasion from the Libyan desert stripped the green from the land, leaving it bare in what was seen by some people as a "day of judgment."

There is another problem too, after heavy rain fell in Red Sea areas and southern Egypt last month, anti-locust expert Joseph Tawfik said.

"Local locusts, though less harmful than desert ones, could

start multiplying and become dangerous," said Tawfik.

"The rains may also make Egypt more attractive for invading desert locusts."

Tawfik was also concerned about recent reports from northern Sudan. He said these indicated that vast areas, from Khartoum to Darfour and Kordofan in the west, were contaminated with eggs.

"When these locusts arrive here, they will have reached the flying stage," Tawfik said.

Campaign director Samir Girgis added: "We are ready for their attacks. If swarms escape our first defence line in the desert and infiltrate the border, they have to get through two other lines before entering the valley."

Officials will not say what it costs to fight the locusts. But the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) provides equipment on request.



"Hey! I want to live!"

Fighting the Nullbock syndrome

MANNHEIMER, West Germany — Nullbock is a sort of state of total lack of enthusiasm, a rejection of anything requiring the slightest bit of effort. It is a rising trend. More and more people in their early to middle 20s have "Voll-Bock auf gar nichts."

This is at least the finding of an advice centre of the Diakonische Werk survey in Ludwigshafen. It says that of 1050 people seeking advice last year, about seven per cent had the Nullbock mentality.

At another advice centre run by the city of Ludwigshafen, the proportion is more: an estimated 35 out of about 200 youths.

Peter, 26, wanted to be an animal keeper or a technical drawer but after he left school he almost by accident became an apprentice electrician.

He passed through school without any real distinction and served his time in the Bundeswehr. His first friendship with a woman broke up. At this time he also had a bad motorcycle accident.

Peter remembers that this all caused something to happen to him. He already had an intense hatred of people in authority, a feeling of powerlessness and anger.

"If I hadn't been a bit of a nut, then I might have allowed myself to be pushed back into the system."

He sees no sense in working. "Somehow, something inside me rejects it. I feel exploited, washed out and tired... I've got no interest at all any more."

The example of his father has had much to do with putting him off. Peter said he had just worked and worked. When he had saved the money to buy a house, the mother died. "My father put his entire energy into his dream, and in the end he had nothing. For me that makes no sense."

Peter has had no contact with his father since he was thrown out of home four years ago.

But now Peter wants to come out of his small, isolated world. He says he wants to work; he must work. He puts together a plan every day to get himself used to regular work.

Today, lunch with a therapist is on the agenda. Tonight he goes to meditation. But some weeks Peter spends entirely in his room.

Sometimes he despairs of his meditation and group therapy. "Talking makes no sense."

Friebel wants to know whether in the first place if patients have chosen the right career, if they are discouraged easily, if they have determination.

Friebel criticizes the employment authorities and says they should try to motivate the people and not merely wave bureaucratic papers around. "When young people are really fired up they are really able to bring a lot of energy to bear."

— Mannheimer Morgen.

See Turkey and...

Turkey has the lowest proportion of passenger cars of any OECD country, but one of the worst road accident injury records. But tourists are likely to be blamed if they meet an overtaking truck," David Barchard reports.

ANKARA — A truck, travelling in the opposite direction to you on an overcrowded and winding mountain road, tires of the medium of staying in the bumper to bumper traffic on his side and crosses over.

Oncoming traffic has a split-second choice between a head-on collision and retreating to the gravel on the road's verge, inches from a thousand foot ravine.

One truck comes past in this fashion, then another, and another, forcing oncoming traffic off the road 25 times in 35 minutes.

This is not a scene from a fiendish computer game or a horrific movie but a typical afternoon's driving through the Taurus mountains, along the road which links Turkey with the Middle East.

The rapid expansion of the years has brought with it some of the worst traffic problems in Europe and a horrifying toll in accidents.

Each year in Turkey, according to Professor Ridvan Ege, head of the Traffic Accident Prevention Institute in Ankara, around 60,000 Turks are injured in road accidents and about 6,000 die.

Yet Turkey has far the lowest number of passenger cars per thousand of the population of any country in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) — 18 compared with 312 in the U.K. or 424 in West Germany or 135 in Portugal.

Other international comparisons are equally bleak. Roughly speaking, one has an eight times greater chance of dying in a road accident during a journey in Turkey than one does in Western Europe or North America, according to Professor Ege.

Foreign tourists are usually waved through barriers by the police with a courteous smile, but every summer brings a rash of serious accidents involving visitors to the country. The legal consequences for any foreigner involved in a crash can be serious. In some rural areas, courts still tend to assume that a local man is more likely to be innocent than a foreigner.

Not all the European cars involved in crashes belong to foreigners. The most lethal drivers in Turkey are said to be guest-workers returning from West Germany for their holidays, hurtling across the country in newly-bought cars and trying to squeeze in as much time as possible in their home towns.

Professor Ege believes that three things would help bring road safety in Turkey closer to European standards: More education, more police concern with road safety and less with formalities, and more investment in hospitals which specialize in traffic accidents.

He was speaking in Ankara's main traffic accident hospital on a highway at the edge of the city, currently shut down and due to reopen next year.

The death toll seems likely to go on until official attitudes change. There is no sign that they will. Two years ago Turkey turned down flat an invitation to participate in European Road Safety Year — Financial Times feature.

Continental crash heightens fears of flying

NEW YORK (R) — The crash of Continental Airlines jet in a blinding snowstorm on Sunday is the latest in a series of accidents, ear-nissles and missteps that have shaken faith in the safety of air travel in the United States.

The Continental DC-9 that crashed on takeoff at Denver's Stapleton international airport, killing at least 19 of the 81 people on board, was the second major crash involving a commercial jet in the United States this year.

On August 17, a McDonnell Douglas MD-80 of Northwest Airlines crashed in a ball of fire a highway seconds after taking off from the Detroit airport, killing 154 people on board and two on the ground.

This past year also has seen incidents in which the crew of a Delta Jet inadvertently turned off

the engines, causing it almost to plunge into the ocean, and two jets had a near-miss over the Atlantic Ocean.

Even a helicopter flying President Reagan to his California ranch had a brush with a small plane that ventured too close.

In that incident, the pilot of a single-engine Piper Archer light plane flew within 50 metres of Reagan's Marine One helicopter as it was taking him to his mountain ranch in southern California.

In the Detroit crash — in which the only survivor was a four-year-old child found in the wreckage — the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) has tentatively ruled that the cause was improperly positioned wing flaps and a faulty alarm that should have warned the pilots about

them.

It remained unknown why the pilots did not set the flaps and why the warning system did not work.

Fears about the safety of flying in the United States have been heightened this year by the growing number of "near midair" — the term safety experts use when two planes come unacceptably close to each other.

There were 311 such incidents in 1982, 475 in 1983, 589 in 1984, 777 in 1985 and 812 in 1986.

Figures for 1987 have not been compiled, but the people in the pilots' seats fear the worst.

"Hell, every week that goes by, it's almost accepted as a common event, a near midair," Captain Hank Duffy, head of the 39,000 member Air Line Pilots Association, said earlier this year.

"There are not enough controllers, and too many of them have a low experience level," said John Galipault, president of the Aviation Safety Institute, which monitors airline safety procedures.

tion in New York.

Bruun said, however, that the percentage of non-Tourette disorders caused by the defective gene may be lower than the 10 per cent to 30 per cent cited by Comings. Most of the disagreement centres on whether Tourette Syndrome is linked to conduct disorders, manic-depression and hyperactivity, Bruun said.

Long considered psychological, Tourette Syndrome now is believed to be caused by a defect on one gene or several genes that act as a unit, said Anne Spence, a geneticist at the University of California-Los Angeles.

Comings said his research indicates a single inherited defect might cause 10 per cent to 30 per cent of all cases of hyperactivity, stuttering, multiple phobias, panic attacks, manic-depressive mood swings, depression, obsessive-compulsive and schizoid behaviours, dyslexia and so-called conduct disorders, including drug and alcohol abuse.

"Data suggest the disorders may link together, both the Tourette and the behaviour disorders. Thirty per cent may be more than what you'd expect.

Inherited biochemical defect linked to many mental disorders

By Lee Siegel
The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — An inherited defect blamed for Tourette Syndrome, a disease that apparently spired "The Exorcist" book and film, also may cause depression and other mood and behaviour disorders, said a study published Nov. 13.

Tourette Syndrome often begins in children as uncontrolled eye-blinking and progresses until symptoms include facial twitching and grimacing, head jerking, arm flailing and foot stamping.

Many of its victims also bark out, sniff and cough uncontrollably. Some can't stop cursing or doing what other people say.

A psychological questionnaire administered to Tourette Syndrome patients and to others and Tourette-affected relatives were significantly more likely to suffer a variety of mood and behaviour problems, indicating that the dis-

orders are inherited together. The findings were published Nov. 13 in the American Journal of Human Genetics by Dr. David Comings, a geneticist at the City of Hope National Medical Centre in Duarte, California, and his wife, psychologist Brenda Comings.

Comings said if his estimate is correct, perhaps more than 1 million Americans carry the genetic defect associated with Tourette Syndrome, instead of the 100,000 previously estimated. And the majority without classic symptoms may be receiving psychiatric treatment for disorders better treated with medicines, he added.

"If your child is showing unusual behaviour — learning problems, problems with attention, severe misbehaviours — you should consider the possibility they may have a genetic disease and it's not because you raised them wrong," Comings said.

"There's no question it (Tourette Syndrome) has a variety of different manifestations," said Dr. Ruth Bruun, a psychiatrist and the medical director of the Tourette Syndrome Association.

That says Bruun, was

U.S. arms to Iran. The president then challenged every one to remember what they were doing on August 8, 1985, to show how simple it is to forget things.

That, says Buchwald, was

Buchwald, who on the cover of his book is shown smiling pixielike in a bowler hat, says he can't recall whether "I Think I Don't Remember" is his 23rd or 24th book.

But he does remember what it was like to have funny politics. "Nixon was the best because we had Watergate. When he said 'I am not a crook' I put him in the hall of fame for presidents. I would give Nixon an 11 out of 10 for presidents. I would have given Reagan a 10 for Iran-Iraq but not enough people got indicted. They are all under suspicion of getting indicted but the special prosecutor is much too slow."

Buchwald says that of the current crop of presidential hopefuls, only Vice-President George Bush is funny.

"He'll never overcome the wimp factor because he is a wimp." Wimp, with its connotations of spinelessness, has shaped up as a major descriptive word of the campaign.

It is a serious business being funny, says Buchwald, adding, "I consider myself a political cartoonist with words. I like to do a visual Ronald Reagan, you know having him stand on the White House lawn with the helicopter whirling and the dog barking and he yelling at Sam Donaldson (a well-known television news reporter) or some other reporter, 'we are not at war.'

By Arthur Spiegelman
Reuter

NEW YORK — Art Buchwald, one of the sharpest political cartoonists in America, says the in the current U.S. presidential campaign are few and far between — and that is bad for business.

He has been writing humour since 1952 and can't recall such a major period.

How can you make fun of Ronald Reagan these days when the president himself seems to have lost his sense of humour? How can you ridicule the horde of Democrats seeking their presidential nomination when one knows their names?

What's funny about Republi-

cans? presidential aspirant Robert Dole, a war hero with an armously damaged in combat? Buchwald, a three-times a wimp humour columnist read by millions in the United States and abroad, admits he needs material. I that presidential politics could form a major percentage. But, with a furrowed brow and a town, he says these are the ones that try a man's funnybone not his soul.

I call the Democratic candidates a car pool. Nobody knows their names. I should give them numbers, instead of using their names..."

They've got to get better recognition if they want to made fun of. The only one is different (Democratic) Jesse Jackson but if make fun of him people old say you are racist because is black."

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Reuter

NEW YORK — Art Buchwald, one of the sharpest political cartoonists in America, says the in the current

14th battle for world chess crown drawn after 21 moves

SEVILLE, Spain (AP) — The 14th game of the World Chess Championship between titleholder Gari Kasparov, playing white, and challenger Anatoly Karpov, ended in a draw Monday after only 21 moves.

Kasparov leads 7.5-6.5, with three wins, two losses and nine draws.

"Kasparov is employing a very cautious strategy, very practical. With 10 games remaining, Karpov needs two wins to recapture the lead," said Yugoslav grandmaster Ljubomir Ljubojevic, who is the sixth ranked player in the world.

The winner of the 24-game contest requires 12.5 points or six victories. In the event of a 12-12 tie Karpov will retain his title. A win scores one point and a draw a half-point.

Despite retaining his lead and edging nearer the final stages of the match, some experts remained critical of Kasparov's recent games with the adventurous white pieces.

Kasparov's last three games with white have each resulted in unusually fast draws, barely overstepping the 20-move mark.

"It's a bad strategy, Kasparov's

natural style with white is far more aggressive. A win today would give him a crushing three-win lead," said Danish international master Bjarke Kristensen.

The advantage of playing white in chess is often compared to serving in tennis.

The opening moves followed the 10th game which had pattered out to a draw in only 20 moves.

Karpov employed the safe and sturdy Caro-Kann defence, but departed from the earlier game with a new ninth move, offering to exchange the queens and reach a peaceful endgame.

For two moves, the queens faced each other across the board, but neither player was willing to make the exchange and Karpov pushed his queen away on the 12th move.

In the middle game, experts said Karpov had more space, but faced an uphill task breaking into Karpov's solid defensive

formation.

With his opening advantage neutralised, Kasparov played his 21st move and offered a draw.

When the players agreed, two spectators in the Lope de Vega theatre whistled, a possible sign of displeasure with the peaceful conclusion.

The 15th game is scheduled for Wednesday with Karpov playing white.

Kasparov, 24, lives in Baku, the capital of the southern Soviet Republic of Azerbaijan. Karpov, 36, comes from Moscow.

At the start of play, Karpov arrived more than five minutes late for the game. But Kasparov, who also came to the board a minute late, allowed his own time to tick away as he waited for the challenger.

Karpov's tardiness meant photographers were unable to get any shots of the challenger on Monday.

In international chess events, photographers are only allowed to take pictures for three minutes at the start of play. Although they were given a two-minute extension by the match arbiters, the photographers were eventually ousted off the stage before Karpov appeared.

Evert tired of life on the road

NEW YORK (R) — Chris Evert may have reached the end of an illustrious career following a first round defeat against West German Sylvia Hanika in the women's tennis circuit championship on Monday.

Hanika, ranked 14th in the world, ended a run of 14 successive defeats against Evert by winning 6-4, 6-4.

With her 33rd birthday one month away — and with Steffi Graf and Martina Navratilova firmly entrenched as the world's number one and two — Evert admits she is tired of her gypsy existence and longs for a normal

life.

"I'm sort of relieved the year is over," Evert said after her first round defeat in the \$1 million championship which marks the climax of the women's circuit.

"It's been a long year with a lot

of tournaments and I haven't

been home for more than 10 days

at a time."

Although she won five titles in 1987, it was the first year since 1975 she failed to win one of the four Grand Slam championships.

She also failed to reach at least the semifinal stage of the U.S. Open for the first time in her career after a disappointing quar-

ter-final showing in which her serve deserted her against Lori McNeil in much the same way it did against Hanika.

"I've had four or five matches where I've really played below par," said Evert. "It must be nature taking its course."

During her 16-year career, Evert has won 18 Grand Slam singles titles and a total of 153 singles titles.

Evert said emotions had played a part in her lacklustre year.

"The first few months weren't that happy. Going through a divorce isn't pleasant," added Evert.

IOC head content with preparations for Olympics

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) — Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), said Tuesday the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games will be one of the best in Olympic history.

Samaranch also said in a ceremony to unveil a bronze statue he donated to the Seoul Olympic Organising Committee (SLOC) that South Korea has done its best in organising the games.

The statue "Atleta," which portrays a male athlete, was cast in 1950 by Jose Ayatz of Spain, and SLOC officials said it will be displayed in the Olympic Park.

Samaranch later attended a reception at a gymnasium in the Olympic Park to sample food planned for athletes' menus during the Olympics. Officials said the committee plans to provide at least 266 different kinds of dishes for Olympic participants.

Samaranch expressed "satisfaction" with Seoul's preparations for the games, including security measures, after inspecting sports facilities and meeting with SLOC President Park Seh-Jik and Sports Minister Cho Sang-Ho, sports officials said.

They said Cho urged Samaran-

ch to help ensure the participation of North Korea and other-Communist countries in the Seoul

Games, but declined to confirm whether Samaranch discussed North Korea's demand to be a co-host for the 1988 Olympics.

North Korea has said that if its demand is not met, it would lead a Communist Bloc boycott of the Seoul Games. South Korea has rejected the demand.

So far, talks between North and South Korea over sharing the games have been stalled, despite Samaranch's proposal that the North stages five events.

Samaranch told Korean reporters upon arrival Monday that he would not close the door to further negotiations between the two Koreas over the co-host issue.



ARNOUX ON EDGE... Frenchman pirouetting on two wheels, just avoids hitting Andrea de Cesari at Brabham Corner. Austrian Gerhard Berger won the Nov. 15 Australian Grand Prix

in Adelaide to sustain the Ferrari team's winning momentum. Berger had won the Grand Prix two weeks earlier.

Spain in for a soccer showdown against Albania to qualify for European Cup

SEVILLE, Spain (R) — Injury-plagued Spain will seek a high-scoring victory to keep alive their hopes of ousting Romania and qualifying for the finals of the European Championship when they meet Albania on Wednesday.

Romania, which visits Austria, share the leadership of Group I with Spain on eight points, but have a superior goal difference and the Spaniards would need at least eight goals to go through if Romania win. Both games kick-off at the same time.

Spanish coach Miguel Munoz, who celebrates his 50th match in charge of the national team against Albania, has been forced to make several changes because of injuries to three key players.

Midfielder Rafael Gordillo will be missing with a strained ankle. Jenaro Andrinua and Francisco Carrasco have thigh injuries.

Munoz has called up Real Madrid winger Paco Llorente, whose second-half performance swept his club into the quarterfinals of the European Cup when they beat Porto two weeks ago.

Albania, bottom of the group with no points and nothing to lose, are expected to field the team which was beaten 1-0 by Romania last month.

Jenei is determined his team will march into next year's finals of the European Championship with a victory when they meet Austria on Wednesday.

Munoz will be hoping striker Emilio Butragueno is able to find his best from alongside Julio Salinas as they hunt the goal rush they need to qualify.

Four years ago, when Spain needed an 11-goal winning margin against Malta to qualify for the 1984 finals in France, they did it by winning 12-1... and they are confident they can perform a similar feat again.

"It will be easier for us to get eight goals against the Albanians," said Martin Vazquez, "than to rely on Austria beating Romania."

Romania sets temptation aside

Romania manager Emeric

currently has a goal difference of only three, would then need eight goals to level and succeed by having the highest number of goals.

Jenei has included 10 men from Romanian champions Steaua Bucharest, including playmaker Rodion Camataru, in an 18-man squad which has spent the last 10 days in a training camp.

He said he is well aware that the Austrians will want revenge for their 4-0 defeat in Bucharest at the start of the qualifying tournament and aware also that they will be playing their final match under the guidance of Yugoslav coach Branko Elsner.

Elsner is determined to leave on a high note. "We want to leave the European qualifiers with dignity and we are going to play to win," he said.

Elsner has recalled veteran striker Walter Schachner after an absence of almost two years. Schachner will team up with Toni Polster and Gerhard Rodax, who will win his second cap, in a powerful attack.

But much may depend on how effectively Robert Pecl shackles Camataru as he attempts to set up the counter-attacks that could carry them through.

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Cinema Tel: 677431
Critical Condition
Performances 1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000, 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1014, 1016, 1018, 1020, 1022, 1024, 1026, 1028, 1030, 1032, 1034, 1036, 1038, 1040, 1042, 1044, 1046, 1048, 1050, 1052, 1054, 1056, 1058, 1060, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074, 1076, 1078, 1080, 1082, 1084, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092, 1094, 1096, 1098, 1100, 1102, 1104, 1106,

Reagan's remarks on taxes depress dollar

LONDON (R) — A fragile dollar rally faltered in Europe on Tuesday after President Reagan said raising taxes would be the wrong way to trim the U.S. budget deficit.

The U.S. currency's weakness also checked a rebound on jittery world stock exchanges. Financial markets have become preoccupied with the huge U.S. budget deficit, which is viewed as

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One Sterling	1.7570/80	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3170/80	Canadian dollar
	1.6965/75	West German marks
	1.9105/15	Dutch guilders
	1.3920/30	Swiss francs
	35.47/50	Belgian francs
	5.7375/7400	French francs
	1244/1246	Italian lire
	136.00/10	Japanese yen
	6.1000/50	Swedish crowns
	6.4175/4225	Norwegian crowns
	6.5350/5400	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	464.00/464.50	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices showed an easier tendency in late trading, reflecting persistent concern on Wall Street over budget deficit-cutting negotiations.

Dealers said a prediction by chief congressional negotiator Thomas Foley of an agreement in principle on cutting the deficit, avoiding the automatic \$23 billion reduction under the Gramm-Rudman Act, was viewed favourably. But sentiment is still clouded by Monday's statement by President Reagan that higher taxes would be "the wrong step."

At 1615 GMT the FTSE 100 share index was 13.7 points down at 1,671.0, having touched a low during the day of 1,668.4.

There is widespread market scepticism over Washington's ability to agree on a meaningful budget deficit reduction. This was expressed in market rumours that a cut could amount to a minimum of \$23 billion and contain a high element of asset sales, representing a "one-off" paring rather than an attack on the root problem of consistently high administration spending.

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1987

YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

From the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You may have some delays today, but persevere and you'll muddle through. Be sure that any new arrangements have some concrete, long-term benefits which cannot be destroyed by change.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Achieving your personal goals should be uppermost in your mind, so decide how best to pursue them. Contact enjoyable friends and have a fine time tonight.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) If you inform superiors of your ambitions, they can help you attain them. Handle civic or credit affairs wisely. The future can be very bright if you apply yourself.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You're in a mood for making changes, and this is a good day to do this at home or work. Any new contacts you make today can be of great help to you later.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) If you display your talents to those in power, you'll get the recognition you deserve. Approach difficulties from a new angle and make them easier.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Get in touch with successful persons, and follow the advice they give you. Plan a short trip which will quickly bring you many benefits. Be sure you're running well.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Study up on new business methods which can yield better profits. Try

to find a way to help your mate out of the doldrums and into the swing of things. Be kind.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Try to be around prominent people you know. They can be of great help now and in the future. Be more willing to make revisions in contracts. Focus on the future.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) If you assume an enthusiastic approach to your work, you'll get the approval you need. This can also bring advancement quickly. Try to come to a better agreement with a fellow worker tonight.

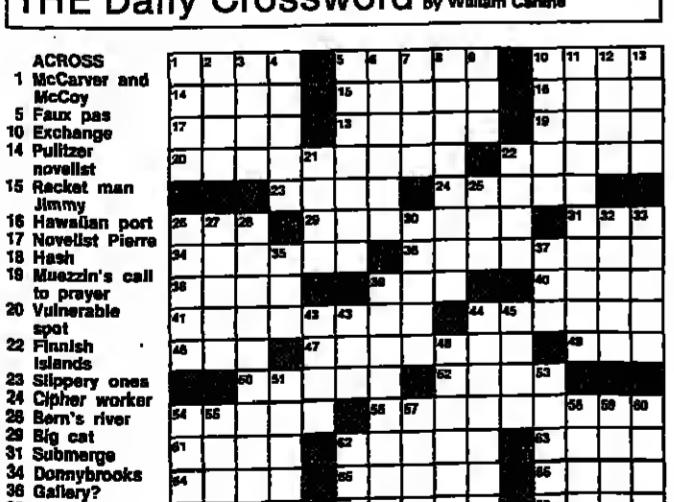
SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Go out for some amusements with your mate this evening, but handle a new project which seems quite promising early today. Be enthusiastic all day.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) It's a good day to make those improvements at home which will bring more harmony there. The evening is good for inviting a new friend to dinner.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Study your daily responsibilities and see how they can become more productive and profitable to you. Finish up the errands and visits you've been avoiding.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Don't be so sentimental in handling practical affairs that you'll lose monetarily. Confer with a person who is successful in business and get good advice.

THE Daily Crossword



Group fears scientific 'brain drain' from SDI programme

WASHINGTON (AP) — The "Star Wars" research programme if pursued as vigorously as President Ronald Reagan desires, could drain away scientific talent from the civilian sector and jeopardise the nation's overall economic health, according to a private study released Tuesday.

"The Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) could force American industries to pay higher salaries for scientists and engineers, raising prices of manufactured goods and further eroding our exports," Alice Tepper Marlin, the executive director of the Council on Economic Priorities, said in releasing the study.

"In addition, much of the work being funded is classified secret, which means it would take years before the technology could be transferred to the civilian domain," she added.

The new study was published Tuesday in the form of 234-page

hard-cover book, "Star Wars: The Economic Fallout." It is the product of almost four years of work by the council, a non-profit research organisation based in New York that specialises in studies of national security issues, the environment and corporate social responsibility.

The council bills itself as a "non-aligned, independent" public service organisation, but one that is willing "to adopt a point of view" once a study is completed.

When it comes to Star Wars, known formally as the Strategic Defence Initiative, the council makes clear it has joined the list

of detractors.

"The diversion to SDI of government resources on the scale planned by the Reagan administration will seriously weaken the nation's ability to meet the challenges of unemployment, export market loss, dwindling technological leadership and antiquated industrial plants," the study says.

"If we fail to arrest the economic momentum of the SDI juggernaut, we will find ourselves paying for Star Wars well into the next century," it says.

The Star Wars programme is a research effort aimed at developing lasers and other weapons that could be deployed in space and on the ground to automatically shoot down nuclear missiles fired at the United States or its allies.

According to the council's research, the Pentagon has spent \$9.4 billion on Star Wars research

since fiscal 1984 and hopes to spend an additional \$39.2 billion through fiscal 1992.

While precise estimates are impossible at this point, the council asserted it would cost at least \$500 billion and possibly as much as \$1 trillion to actually deploy such a defensive shield.

"Never before has the nation allocated such large sums to any single programme, military or civilian," the study concludes.

Beyond the cost to taxpayers, however, the council focuses on what it predicts will be a massive "brain drain" that it claims the American economy cannot afford.

"In 1986, SDI used an estimated 9,000 engineers, scientists and technicians," the study states. "By 1991, that figure will triple to roughly 28,500 if current budget projections hold true."

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of detractors.

He said the parties in his outgoing government had declared themselves willing to take part in a new coalition, and that he would work on that basis. He said he intended to immediately begin political consultations because of the pressing economic and institutional needs of the country.

The Liberal Party, which received 2.2 per cent of the vote in last June's elections, withdrew from the coalition, complaining that the proposed 1988 national

budget wrongly emphasised higher taxes rather than spending cuts.

It was Italy's 47th government since World War II.

On July 28, at age 44, Mr. Goria became Italy's youngest-ever premier. But his government, plagued by acrimony on issues ranging from finances to religion in the schools, lasted 109 days.

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